

Gulf of Mexico Red Snapper

Frequently Asked Questions

October 2007



Why is the Gulf of Mexico red snapper fishery such a hot topic?

- The red snapper stock has been overfished and undergoing overfishing since the late 1980s.
- The most recent red snapper stock assessment indicates continued overfishing is compromising the objectives of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council's (Gulf Council) red snapper rebuilding plan. The red snapper assessment process and reports, as well as Amendment 27 to the Reef Fish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) and Amendment 14 to the Shrimp FMP (Amendment 27/14), which provide rationale for the proposed actions may be viewed using links provided at the end of this document..
- All fisheries that harvest red snapper as catch and/or bycatch contribute to overfishing, including the commercial red snapper fishery, recreational red snapper fishery, and shrimp fishery.
 - Red snapper bycatch in the brown shrimp fishery, and red snapper catch and bycatch in the commercial red snapper fishery are the primary sources of red snapper mortality in the western Gulf of Mexico.
 - Red snapper catch and bycatch in the recreational red snapper fishery is the primary source of red snapper mortality in the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

What is a rebuilding plan?

- A rebuilding plan is a strategy used to manage harvest over a specified time period so that an "overfished" stock can increase in size to a legally mandated target level.
- A recent court ruling on a lawsuit filed by the Coastal Conservation Association, Ocean Conservancy, and Gulf Restoration Network found the Gulf Council's existing rebuilding plan does not demonstrate a reasonable chance of rebuilding the red snapper resource on schedule.

How and when was the current red snapper rebuilding plan implemented?

- The Gulf Council established the current red snapper rebuilding plan through Amendment 22 to the Reef Fish Fishery Management Plan (Amendment 22).
- NOAA Fisheries Service implemented Amendment 22 in 2005.

What does the current red snapper rebuilding plan require?

- The current rebuilding plan requires fishery managers end overfishing of red snapper between 2009 and 2010, and rebuild the population to sustainable levels by 2032.
- The rebuilding plan provides commercial and recreational red snapper fisheries an annual total allowable catch quota (TAC) of 9.12 million pounds (mp), based on an assumption about the rate at which bycatch of red snapper in the shrimp trawl fishery will decline throughout the rebuilding time frame.
- The rebuilding plan also obligates the Gulf Council to periodically evaluate harvest and bycatch rates of red snapper relative to those allowed by the plan and to make adjustments, as needed, to ensure the population recovers on schedule.

How are the red snapper and shrimp fisheries currently managed?

- Recreational red snapper fishery:
 - 49 percent of (TAC)
 - Minimum size limit
 - Daily bag limit
 - Seasonal closure
- Commercial red snapper fishery:
 - 51 percent of TAC
 - Minimum size limit
 - Individual fishing quota (IFQ) program, which allocates the commercial quota among individual fishers and corporations (see link at end of this document)
 - Commercial shrimp fishery
 - Bycatch reduction device requirement
 - Seasonal-area closure
 - Ten-year permit moratorium

Why is it necessary to reduce the red snapper catch and bycatch rates of these fisheries?

- The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act requires fishery managers end overfishing, and achieve, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield (OY) from federally managed fish stocks.
- OY is the amount of fish that provides the greatest overall benefit to the nation, particularly with respect to providing food production and recreational opportunities, and protecting marine ecosystems.

What is the status of current action to address overfishing?

- NOAA Fisheries Service implemented interim measures to temporarily address overfishing of red snapper in 2007 while the Gulf Council developed additional, long-term measures to reduce red snapper harvest and bycatch consistent with the objectives of the red snapper rebuilding plan.
- In June 2007, the Gulf Council approved long-term measures to reduce red snapper harvest and bycatch. These measures are proposed through Amendment 27/14 which is currently under Secretarial review.
- NOAA Fisheries Service is requesting comments on the proposed rule to implement measures in Amendment 27/14. Please visit the Southeast Regional Office's Web site at

http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/sf/RedSnapper/Amendment_27_14.htm for more information on Amendment 27/14.

Links to additional information on red snapper management and rulemaking

- Red snapper assessment process and reports
(http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/sedar/Sedar_Workshops.jsp?WorkshopNum=07)
- Interim measures for the red snapper and shrimp fisheries
(<http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/sf/RedSnapper/GOMRedSnapperInformation.htm>)
- Amendment 27/14 measures for Gulf of Mexico red snapper and shrimp fisheries
(http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/sf/RedSnapper/Amendment_27_14.htm)
- Commercial red snapper IFQ program (<https://ifq.sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/ifqrs/index.cfm>)